

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1857.

We commence on the fourth page, and finish in a supplement to this evening's issue, the list of appropriations made during the last session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the offices created and the salaries thereof, and the offices the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with the sixth section of the "Act to authorize the appointment of additional postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1856.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Full returns from all the counties have not yet been received, but enough is known to warrant the belief that the entire democratic ticket has been elected. The contest in the Wythe district between Judge Hopkins and Mr. Martin was very close—so close, indeed, that for some time the matter hung in doubt; but the latest and most reliable accounts assure us that Hopkins, the regular democratic nominee, has been elected by a small majority. The talented and accomplished Tucker has been elected attorney general by some thirty or forty thousand majority; indeed, it could scarcely be said that he had any regular opposition. The legislature is overwhelmingly democratic. On joint ballot the democrats will have about four to one. It is known that Mr. Carlile, in the Parkersburg district, the only know-nothing member in the last Congress from Virginia, started the question of distribution as the issue for the campaign in that State. Wherever serious opposition was made to the democratic ticket it was on that issue. Its advocates supposed that the condition of things in Virginia was peculiarly propitious for the success of their schemes. The State had embarked in a large system of railroad and other improvements, and taxes had got up to an unprecedented amount. Upon a large portion of the honest and meritorious working classes these taxes were beginning to be felt as somewhat burdensome. At any rate, it was supposed that it would be an easy matter to persuade them that these contributions were oppressive, and that those would be considered benefactors who could point out some mode of relief—some source from which they might obtain the means of lessening the amount of their contributions. At this particular crisis, and with these objects to accomplish, the know-nothing and democratic distributionists presented themselves as candidates to the people, and assured them of succor and relief by looking to the treasury of the United States for their portion of the surplus revenue which there awaited them. Artful tables were prepared, showing specific sums which would be payable to the State, to the counties, and to individuals, out of this tempting distribution fund. All this was enforced by appeals to every sordid and selfish sentiment, and to all their hopes and desires of speedy relief. But the record of that sinister and mendacious appeal has been made up through the ballot-box, and the result is already known to the country. The scheme utterly failed. Its authors and advocates have been overwhelmed and beaten; and the last remains of know-nothingism, with its proscription and intolerance, have been driven from the field in the Old Dominion in dishonor and defeat.

And thus have the Virginia democracy again signaled their devotion to principle and the usages of the party. In the midst of defection, error, and heresy she has ever stood firm. No temptation could move her, no danger could appal her, no opposition could deter her, no power on earth could influence her to swerve one hair's breadth from the path of duty and of principle. Great crises have occurred in our political history, fraught with danger to our institutions and the peace of the country, sufficient to excite the anxiety and alarm the fears of the patriotic heart of the whole people. When our national constitution was scarcely ten years old, the intolerant spirit of early know-nothingism displayed itself in the enactment of the odious alien and sedition laws. This practical exhibition of despotism and oppression struck the whole country with alarm, and filled the boldest hearts with amazement and fear. Did Virginia then quail? Did she falter for a moment in this hour of danger and difficulty? No. In all the dignity of her sovereignty she stepped forward with the violated constitution in her hand; she announced to her co-States and to the world her interpretation of its powers and conditions; she imbued that interpretation and her opinion of those powers in those immortal resolutions of 1798, and those that subsequently followed; she appealed to her sister States and to the patriotism of the people to stand by her in that hour of imminent peril to their peace and welfare, and the appeal was heard and heeded. The people were aroused. They rallied to her support. A concentrated public opinion made itself felt through legislative resolutions, through the public press, through public speech, and by all other effective means, till the authors of these violations of public faith and peace were driven from power by the democratic party, and confidence and tranquillity again restored to the country. For a long period after that she continued to give Presidents, diplomats, and statesmen to the country, whose wisdom, patriotism, and power have never been surpassed.

Again, in 1840, a crisis in political affairs presented itself. Ancient federalism had merged itself in modern whiggery. A new name required a new system of tactics. Hardi came in the place of soft principles. Log cabins were substituted for obsolete measures. And ribald songs were the logic, and doggerel poetry the rhetoric, of their public orators. They assaulted the democracy of old Virginia with a vehemence unknown till then. The storm of opposition was so strong and furious that even the sanguine and the stout-hearted almost despaired of success. But still a majority of her people, true to their principles, and true to themselves and their State, cast its electoral vote for the candidate and the measures of the party.

Then, again, in the gubernatorial election of 1855, her devotion to the principles and the policy of the democratic party, and her fidelity to the constitution and the law, were subjected to the severest trial. Know-nothingism had swept the whole North and East, and had driven from public employment almost every democrat in that quarter of the country. It had become rampant and defiant. It uttered its threats and purposes in the phrensy of spirit of intolerance and tyranny. Where it could not over-

power by numbers at the ballot-box, it accomplished its purpose with fire, the pistol, and the knife. Its victorious cohorts were moving southward. Flushed with victory and success at the North, it entered the Old Dominion, defiant, bold, and confident, and with demonic laugh threatened to sweep the democracy from the soil of the time-honored State. Then commenced that struggle which has been aptly called "the campaign of a hundred days"—Wise and the democracy against Flournoy and the know-nothings. Never was an issue so thoroughly and so ably discussed; never was a victory more complete and overwhelming. Know-nothingism received its death-blow. Its whole corrupt and demoralizing machinery was exposed and demolished. From that hour it could never advance another step to the South. Its last feeble effort has been made in the elections just closed on an issue selected by itself, and the result we have already announced in the beginning of these remarks.

Glorious Old Commonwealth! We cannot close this hasty sketch without according to her ever-faithful democracy that homage and respect to which they are so justly entitled. They have never suffered defeat. They have never compromised their principles. They have never yielded to the suggestions or the temptations of expediency! Their abstractions have been sneered at; their fidelity to the constitution and the rights of the States scoffed at and derided. And if they spoke of the resolutions of '98 as a just interpretation of the powers and limitations of the constitution, it was only met by imbecile scorn and laughter; but time has shown that these abstractions are the emanations of the deepest wisdom and the soundest practical truth; that every departure from the doctrine of State-rights, and from the teachings of the resolutions of '98, is a departure from the path of safety and duty, and instantly involves us in the gravest difficulties and dangers. And Virginia, firm in her patriotism, in her lofty dignity, still continues to instruct by her precepts, to encourage by her example, and to strengthen the whole national democracy by the moral influence of her constancy and fidelity.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN BUFFALO.

We have alluded on more than one occasion to the strong reaction which has taken place within the last four or five months in public sentiment, as evidenced in the municipal elections in the eastern, middle, and western States. We would now direct the attention of the reader to the decisive and significant victory just achieved by the democracy of Buffalo: "for there is more," says the Albany Argus, "in this triumph even than appears upon the brilliant record of victory. The opposition was not only more unscrupulous and reckless than usual, but had resorted to extraordinary helps to enable them to meet the democracy." The Argus continues:

"Mayor Stevens, elected as a democrat, had abandoned his party and gone over to the black republicans, with all the patronage and power of his office. Out of gratitude for this treachery, the factionists in the State legislature had broken up the charter, given him power over the police, and altered the time of the election so as to give, as they confessed, advantages to their partisans in the contest. The know-nothings were induced to enter the coalition with the republicans, and adopt Mr. Stevens as their candidate. Ashamed of having deserted and dishonored three separate manes in less than twelve months, (democrat, republican, and American,) Mr. Stevens presented himself as the 'people's candidate.'"

"The people have repudiated this pretension, and Mr. Stevens is as thoroughly and contemptuously repudiated by them as by the democracy which he left, or as he will be by those who, relying upon him, have found him a worse and more deceptive dependence."

In the contest of last fall the vote stood as follows:

Spaulding, (black republican).....	6,923
Havens, (know-nothing).....	5,548
Hatch, (democrat).....	12,471
	7,399
Majority of combined opposition.....	5,072
Present majority.....	1,347

"Democratic gain in seven months, 6,419. We congratulate the democracy of Buffalo upon their glorious triumph. It is an evidence of the energy and strength of the democratic party, which has long characterized them. It is an evidence of what the democracy of the whole State can do when combined and aroused to effort, and of the weakness of the opposition when no longer sustained by false excitement and the force of deceptive influences."

HEALTH OF HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN.

A letter recently received in this city from Fayetteville, N. C., states that the health of this distinguished gentleman is slowly improving. His cough is still troublesome, but "his general health is better." This will be most agreeable news to his numerous devoted friends.

FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.

From an official statement recently published by the Austrian government, it appears that the ordinary receipts in 1856 amounted to 268,508,796 florins, (484 cents each) or ten millions more than in 1855; and the extraordinary to 4,653,480 florins, or 624,900 less than the preceding year. The ordinary expenses amounted to 321,377,664 florins, or twenty and a half millions more than in 1855, and the extraordinary (for the army only) to 14,000,000 florins, or eighty-seven and a half millions less than the preceding year. The total expenses of the government are 67,000,000 florins less than in 1855.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

According to a statement prepared for the London Economist of May 16, the exports of treasure from San Francisco for the three months ending March 30, 1857, were as follows:

To New York.....	\$8,226,490
England.....	2,925,594
China.....	869,225
New Orleans.....	214,000
Panama.....	151,381
Manilla.....	47,000
Calcutta.....	34,998
Mexico.....	17,500
Other places.....	89,300
Total first quarter of 1857.....	10,258,548
Total first quarter of 1856.....	10,430,950
Decrease in 1857.....	172,402

EXPENSES OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The grand total of the navy estimates for the current financial year is \$45,371,160, of which \$16,956,000 has been already voted, and \$28,421,160 remains to be voted. Of this sum \$6,746,665 is for wages of seamen, &c.; \$2,669,610 for provisions; \$421,085 for the admiralty office; \$859,750 for the coast-guard service and volunteers; \$165,470 for the scientific branch; \$461,120 for establishments at home, and \$166,915 for those abroad; \$2,921,950 for wages to artificers at home, and \$166,915 for those abroad; \$147,250 for naval stores; \$1,822,075 for new works; \$100,000 for medicines; \$2,208,015 for half-pay, &c., and the remainder for military provisions and allowances.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

New Customs Treaty of Brazil.—The following despatch respecting the new customs tariff of Brazil, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, has been received from Robert G. Scott, Jr., esq., United States consul at Rio de Janeiro:

(Despatch No. 23.)

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rio de Janeiro, April 29, 1857.

SIR: I had the honor on the 14th day of January of this year to send to the honorable Secretary of State a copy of the new customs tariff of Brazil, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, and has been received from Robert G. Scott, Jr., esq., United States consul at Rio de Janeiro: (Despatch No. 23.) In my despatch No. eleven, dated the 10th of January of this year, and accompanying the tariff referred to, I said, "I learn with pleasure that considerable reductions are contemplated in the import duty upon flour, pine wood, and salted meats." I now have the pleasure of forwarding to the department, by the barque "New Light," that sails to-morrow for New York, the tariff of customs of this country, which has just been published, and goes into operation on the 1st day of July next. I procured this copy on yesterday, and have given it but a hasty examination, but I will say much pleasure that generally the duties on the necessities of life are reduced, and that our trade with this country will necessarily be benefited by its changes. Thus flour, the chief export from the United States to Brazil, pays three mills per barrel import duty. Under the tariff that I send you the duty will be two mills and 400 reas, a decrease of 600 reas per barrel, or about thirty-four cents. Salted meat, that paid seven hundred and fifty reas per arroba, of thirty-two pounds Portuguese weight, under the old tariff, will pay five hundred and forty under the tariff that goes into force the 1st of July next. Pine wood, that now pays six reas per square foot, will pay only four reas under the new tariff. Lead tobacco, that pays under the present tariff six mills per arroba, will pay under the new tariff three mills and six hundred reas. Duties on rat, pitch, turpentine, and rosin have been reduced; and so upon nearly all articles imported into this country from the United States. There is a reduction of one hundred and ten reas per arroba of salt in the new tariff; and although no salt is imported from the United States to Brazil, still this reduction is of benefit to our navigation. Duties on coarse cottons have been slightly increased; also on candles.

The duties, as a general thing, have been increased on manufactures, and the exceptions are among those of the best quality, chiefly imported to this country from France. Considerable excitement is occasioned here among the foreign importers, chiefly the English, as to the notice given for this new tariff to go into operation, they complaining that it is not sufficient; and strenuous efforts will be made, in consequence of the injury that will be occasioned by the shortness of time between its publication and the time it is to go into operation, to postpone its action to some future time. My opinion is, that these complaints and efforts will have no effect; but it is not improbable that changes and modifications may yet be made in this new law concerning the customs. If it should be so, the changes should be made I shall advise the department immediately by the next mail.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,
ROBERT G. SCOTT, JR.,
Secretary of State.

JUNE 10, 1857.

The following notice has been received at this department from the consul general of the United States for British India:

House of Refuge at the Entrance of the Muttah for Shipwrecked Mariners.—The houses of refuge are numbered in succession to those already erected on the sea-face of the Sunderbuds, and are situated as follows:

No. 4, *Painted White*.—Erected on the southeast part of Balhouse island, at the eastern entrance of the Muttah river, on a sandy patch, about five feet above high-water mark, and about 100 feet in shore, distinguishable by a white flag from a long pier and bamboo, which have been put up close alongside of the house, visible considerably above the surrounding trees.

No. 5, *Painted White*.—This house is erected on Bangadance island, about seven miles eastward of No. 4. It stands on the S. E. part of the island, above a small sandy beach, about 100 feet from high-water mark. A long pier and bamboo, with a flag, have been put up alongside, and may be seen considerably above the trees.

In each house there is a supply of water and biscuit, a catamaran and paddles, a letter of instructions, and a chart of the Sunderbuds.

By order of the Offg Superintendent of Marine:

H. HOWE, Secretary.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Indian Bureau.—On Friday, the 5th inst., the Hon. James D. Smith, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, met the Towauna Indians in council, at the Reservation, to advise them of the determination of the government to execute the treaty of 1842 between the United States on the part of the Indians and the Ogden Land Company.

The Batavia (New York) Advocate gives an interesting report of the proceedings—saying:

"There were present, United States Commissioner and Indian Agent, Messrs. James S. Wadsworth and Robert L. Titlton, proprietors under the treaty; H. I. Glowacki, esq., attorney for the Ogden Land Company; Hon. Benjamin Pringle and John H. Martindale, esq., counsel for the Indians; Wm. G. Bryan, esq., Hon. F. Pollett, and C. B. Rickard, esq., Agents of the Indians. The chief and headmen of the Indians were all present except Ely S. Parker, the head chief of the Seneca, who is now engaged at Geneva, Illinois. The proceedings of the council were interpreted by Miss Caroline Parker, an educated and accomplished young lady, sister of Ely S. Parker, the head chief. The commissioner advised the Indians that they could go to Kansas, where the expenses of the government, and occupy lands, or, if they preferred, they could occupy the Cattaraugus reservation. Either they must do, and he offered them money to pay for their improvements. Their counsel advised them not to accept the money, and to refuse to leave the reservation. He stated that a suit was pending in the court of appeals of this State, to be argued the 15th of June, and he had no doubt they would be successful; that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States did not settle the question against the Indians. The commissioner postponed further action for one week. The white settlers on the reservation, who have purchased lands from the Ogden Company, but good faith, were under the impression that they would be successful; that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States did not settle the question against the Indians. The commissioner postponed further action for one week. 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